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IN 19 DAYS OF RELENTLESS ATTACKS AND COUNTER-  
ATTACKS OF THE P.L.A.F. AT

**DAC TO**

THE ENEMY HAD:

**3,500 MEN**  
(Including 2,800 G.I.s)  
**KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED**

**7 BATTALIONS (Including 5 American)**  
**WIPED OUT OR DECIMATED**

**U.S. PARA BRIGADE 173**  
**PUT OUT OF ACTION**

**32 Planes and Helicopters Downed or**  
**Destroyed on the Ground, 8 Cannons and**  
**10 Tanks and Armoured Cars Destroyed**



Above: - An assault of the P.L.A.F. fighters  
Below: - Corpses of G.I.s of Para Brigade 173  
litter at the foot of Hill 875

The P.L.A.F. Control Tan  
Canh Urban Centre, Overrun  
the Puppet "Special Forces"  
Base Camp, and Pound  
Nearly All Enemy's Bases in  
Dac To Region

**D**AC To and Tan Canh are two major entrenched camps of the U.S. and puppet forces lying close together in a small valley among high mountains, forming a defence complex at the northern entrance of the Western High Plateaux. In view of their strategic position they constitute a defence system to guard the western side of Quang Nam and Quang Ngai provinces and an outpost defending the U.S. - puppet military subsector in Kon Tum town. The two camps stretch about 4 km along Highway 14.

In the recent Summer-Autumn campaign, after Brigade 4 of U.S. Infantry Division 4 was battered (June 1967), the U.S. commanders sent Para Brigade 173 from Eastern Nam Bo to reinforce Dac To. But this brigade itself took heavy blows soon after its arrival. On June 22, 1967 alone, three of its companies were neatly wiped out 13 kilometres southwest of Tan Canh. Dac To being seriously threatened, early November this year the U.S. troops were forced to launch an

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## AMERICAN WITNESSES DENOUNCE MONSTROUS U.S. CRIMES IN VIET NAM

THE Viet Nam News Agency correspondent in Copenhagen, reported that on November 23 and 24, 1967, the International War Crimes Tribunal met to hear a report by its General Investigation Committee on the findings in the U.S.A. of evidence of U.S. crimes. At the same session, American ex-servicemen from Viet Nam denounced U.S. crimes of genocide.

Mrs. G. Halini, barrister at the Paris Court of Appeal and Chairman of the General Investigation Committee, informed the Tribunal of the investigations of U.S. crimes made in the U.S.A. from October 25 to November 9 by a team she had headed. Her team had contacted many American witnesses including ex-servicemen from Viet Nam, gathered most recent documents of great help to the Tribunal and shot pictures, recorded or taped statements by witnesses who could not come to the court to denounce U.S. crimes in Viet Nam.

The team produced official documents from the American Congress, press articles, statements and American books dealing with U.S. crimes of genocide in Viet Nam.

On November 23 and 24, three American witnesses: Sergeant Donald Duncan of the U.S. Special Forces (serv-

ing in Viet Nam from 1960 to 1961), Peter McIntosh of the 541st Intelligence Unit (staying in Viet Nam from November 1966 to June 1967), and Private David Tack of the 33rd Infantry Regiment (serving in Viet Nam from January 1966 to February 1967) gave evidence of U.S. monstrous crimes they had witnessed or had taken part in in Viet Nam. Their main mission, they declared, had been to train American troops to question and torture South Vietnamese patriots; they had themselves participated in those crimes and had been decorated for them. They confirmed inhuman barbaric acts committed by American soldiers against the South Vietnamese people: disembowelling, applying of electric shock to the genitalia, using heads, cutting off ears, throwing victims out of flying helicopters. According to them, American troops were allowed to kill prisoners at will, when they deemed it necessary. The witnesses described other U.S. crimes in South Viet Nam: "mopping up" operations, destruction of villages, concentration of the population in camps where they were treated like beasts, fumigating of toxic gas into shelters and poisoning of many old folks, women and children.

They stated that the U.S.

crimes in Viet Nam had sickened them, aroused their consciences and made them aware that they had the duty to publicly denounce the U.S. imperialists. They stated that the American government was perpetrating the crime of genocide in Viet Nam and they protested against this criminal war.

The testimonies given by the three American witnesses drew the Tribunal's utmost attention. Its members commended these courageous men who, in spite of the threats by the Johnson administration, had braved all difficulties to come to the court and exposed the truth about the U.S. dirty war in Viet Nam.



## 1967 RAINY SEASON : BIG SUCCESSES OF THE LAO PEOPLE AND THEIR ARMED FORCES

- Over 5,000 Enemy Troops Wiped Out
- 82 Planes Shot Down or Destroyed on the Ground
- 33 War Vessels and Motor Launches Sunk
- 964 Fire-Arms Seized

ACCORDING to the *Pathet Lao Radio*, the High Command of the Lao People's Liberation Army on November 10, 1967, issued a communique on the big military successes obtained by the Lao people and their armed forces during the 1967 rainy season.

To save their bad situation in the Lao theatre during the 1966-1967 dry season, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen did their best at the beginning of the last rainy season to step up their aggressive war.

Aware of this perfidious move, the Lao People's Liberation Army and the Lao people, closely united, fought with determination and won big and glorious victories. In the five years of the rainy season (from June to October 1967), they fought 545 battles of all sizes, putting out of action over 5,000 enemy troops: 3,104 killed, 1,187 wounded, 183 captured, 574 deserted, 58 officers and soldiers of the rightist forces mistreated.

The Lao people and their army captured 964 weapons of various types including 40 cannons, 33 mortars, 24

## No To the U.N. General Assembly's "Resolution" on the "Korean Question"

ON November 22, 1967, the D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry issued a statement energetically opposing the "resolution" on the "Korean question" adopted by the U.N. General Assembly at its 22nd session, and expressing full support to the correct position expounded in the November 17, 1967 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. The statement points out:

"With the U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, their tool of aggression, the American imperialists have brazenly striven to shift the responsibility for the delay in Korean unification on to the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, to justify their criminal manoeuvres to prolong the partition of Korea and to maintain their domination in South Korea. They have been clamouring about an 'infiltration' from North Korea and used odious

means to prevent the representative of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea from taking part in the discussion of its own question at the U.N. General Assembly session.

"It is the American imperialists that undermine the unification of Korea. For over 20 years, they have been blatantly occupying the South Korean peninsula, and preparing for a new war against the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, thus threatening peace in Asia and the world.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam wholeheartedly supports the correct position expounded in the November 17, 1967 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, and resolutely demands that U.S. troops and all other foreign troops be 'pulled out' of South Korea...

following appraisal:

"The successes in the last rainy season were resounding, big and comprehensive. They testified to the correctness and the creativeness of the political and military leadership and line of the *Nao Lao Haksat* Central Committee.

They showed the strong fighting spirit of the Lao people, the maturity of the Lao People's Liberation Army and people.

They drove the enemy into a stalemate and aggravated the contradictions among them, undermining the morale of their troops. They greatly contributed to the main enemy plan to gradually defeating the enemy scheme aimed at stepping up and extending the U.S. aggressive war in Laos."

In conclusion, the communique called on the Lao People's Liberation Army and people, elated by their successes, to heighten their vigilance, unite more closely, strengthen their determination to prove that there are no Americans who can make progress in every field and ahead and record bigger successes during the coming dry season.

The communique gave the

## Stern Warning to the U.S. Imperialists and Their Lackeys' Schemed Aggression Against Cambodia

ON November 21, 1967, the Government of Cambodia issued a statement once again rejecting resolutely U.S. slanderous allegations against Cambodia for aggression by the American imperialists against Cambodia, revealed in the *New York Times* of November 6, 1967. The U.S. State Department, the paper wrote, cannot guarantee that U.S. troops or Saigon puppet administration and the Thai reactionary ruling clique, lackeys of the American imperialists, have taken an active part in it.

As expected, many newspapers and valets have been harping on November 20, 1967, and the *Voice of America* spread the lies that some American correspondents had "discovered" a "Viet Cong base" in Cambodia. That same day, a spokesman of the U.S. State Department threateningly expressed the U.S. Government's concern about Cambodia being used as a base for the "Viet Cong." On November 14, 1967, on U.S. orders, the Saigon puppet administration had circulated a note in the U.S. reporting so-called Cambodian forces of support to the "Viet Cong."

It must be pointed out that the present slander campaign is a new U.S. manoeuvre to expand the aggression against Cambodia. The November 21 statement of the Cambodian Government has strongly and resolutely rejected the fact that this sustained U.S. campaign against Cambodia's neutrality proves that the United States still plans to expand its aggression to Cambodia. The truth is that the U.S. propaganda machine has overtaken the U.S. military machine, and is now stroking peaceful and neutral Cambodia. In its August 29, 1967 statement, the Cambodian Government energetically denounced the U.S. rulers for having let the *U.S. News and World Report* carry on August 28, 1967 an article revealing the scheme to turn Cambodia into a "new theatre of operations" with a map showing the U.S. plan to strike at all targets in the left of the Mekong river to be annexed by the United States.

## Four American Sailors Condemn the Viet Nam War

THE four American sailors who deserted from the U.S. carrier *Intrepid* in protest against the U.S. war in Viet Nam have arrived in the Soviet Union, protected and welcomed by the Japanese "Peace for the Japanese People" and other Japanese progressive organisations.

They are: John M. Barilla, Richard D. Bailey, Michael A. Lindner, and Craig W. Anderson.

In their recent statement on the Moscow radio television, they said that they want to prove that there are no Americans who can make progress in every field and ahead and record bigger successes during the coming dry season.

Answering questions, Richard D. Bailey said that he

States. In its November 11, 1967 statement, the Cambodian Government once again rejected resolutely U.S. slanderous allegations against Cambodia for aggression by the American imperialists against Cambodia, revealed in the *New York Times* of November 6, 1967. The U.S. State Department, the paper wrote, cannot guarantee that U.S. troops or Saigon puppet administration and the Thai reactionary ruling clique, lackeys of the American imperialists, have taken an active part in it.

As a close neighbour and comrade-in-arm of Cambodia, the D.R.V.N. Government and people resolutely condemn the American imperialists and their lackeys' repeated violations of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China, gross infringement of the sacred national rights of the Khmer people. The D.R.V.N. Government and people fully support the November 21, 1967 statement of the Cambodian Government which strongly and resolutely rejects the slanderous allegations against its country and laying bare the U.S. scheme to expand its aggression against Cambodia.

As to the conduct of war, it is regarded as too "slow" and not "timely." Romney accused Johnson of "handling the Viet Nam war with a 'ping pong' strategy." He also blamed the U.S. president for the fact that the communist forces of G.I.s to the war in South Viet Nam and the escalation in the North are a capital mistake. The U.S. Government has tried to settle the Viet Nam problem by political means. The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee passed a resolution to increase Johnson's military power. Nixon complained that never did the U.S. deploy such a military strength to achieve such a poor result. Others said that South Viet Nam was not a stake for U.S. security and that the U.S. was too deeply involved in Viet Nam.

Given to the contending interests of various ruling factions in the U.S., Congressmen have thought differently of the means to conduct the war in Viet Nam. Goldwater, River and Rusk, the wholehoggers in the war, held that it should be continued at all cost till victory even though it has to go beyond its present limit. They wanted to strike at all targets in the war zone in North and South; they oppose the neutralization of South Viet Nam, seeking to attack the principle of setting up "enclaves" in the South and suspension of air raids in the North. On their part, the Democrats, Fulbright, Kennedy, Groening, advocate the cessation of bombing of the North, the setting up of "enclaves," the neutralization of South Viet Nam, and the setting up of "enclaves."

It is crystal clear that the dispute of the U.S. ruling circles has betrayed their "defeatist" and "pessimistic" mood, and the gloomy prospect of the war has become a great deal on the over-all situation in the U.S.A. President Johnson is more and more isolated and his closest collaborators are deserting him. According to the Harris Institute, Johnson's prestige was denuded only by 23 per cent. people consulted (November 1967), while the remaining had pessimistic views on the president. State-mate, deception.

Michael A. Lindner said that the U.S. war in Viet Nam is immoral. Therefore he has left the army.

John M. Barilla said that the war in Viet Nam is the Pentagon's war. U.S. prestige has been lowered because of this war.

## THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN AT A DEADLOCK

"JOHNSON is a liar," Johnson is an assassin" were the slogans put up in the actions carried out by American people in over 100 cities against the Viet Nam war. Fifty-two congressmen demanded that their legislative body revise Johnson's war policy. Two hundred and forty-five congressmen signed a resolution that the war waged in South and North Viet Nam is growing from bad to worse. This is the main subject of quarrel in the U.S. ruling circles who do not know how to assess the situation of the war, what is its prospect and how should it be conducted.

Johnson has been taken to task by many congressmen who charged him with concealing the truth about the war, giving

## COMMENTARY

summed Westmoreland and Bunker to Washington to first ways to shut down the protests of over 200 million Americans. A summit talk was convened in which such words as "optimistic," "steady progress," "major improvement," "entirely change," "new prospect," "encouraging" were heard. Westmoreland even had the cheek to declare that all the subjects of the Viet Nam war have attained while "the enemy is certainly losing."

With all that, President Johnson hopes to soothe public opinion. But after hearing his statement, Fulbright declared that "it's a very sad situation" and that "there was little to be encouraged about." (Reuters).

## CONFUSION AND STALEMATE in the United States

it a bad turn contrary to what he has anticipated, or by bringing it almost to a standstill. In short, these congressmen have agreed that the U.S. cannot win the war and that the bright prospect is in sight. The Salinger, President Kennedy's ex-cousin, said that the U.S. had not come closer to any lucky solution in the six months of escalation in Viet Nam. Robert Kennedy, Johnson's opponent, also made it clear that this war could not be won.

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## STRAINED OPTIMISM

To face this stalemate, President Johnson uses various means: he continues escalating the war while advancing deceitful peace allegations. At the same

Nov. 16) Senator Vance Hartke said: "We do not seem to be able to win" (AP). Nov. 23) Robert Kennedy observed that "the situation seemed more difficult now than it was six months ago" (Reuters, Nov. 23) while Romney said bluntly that "the current administration leads the American people to maintain a false hope of a reality." (AP, Nov. 16). Far from being able to hoodwink the American senators, this "optimistic assessment" of Viet Nam war progress has left senatorial critics and supporters of President Johnson's policies as sharply divided as ever." (AP Nov. 23)

In the American press, these boastful statements have also been exposed. The *New York Times* wrote on Nov. 17, 1967: "The return of President Johnson's top aide from Washington for consultation has set the stage for a new chorus of official optimism, apparently designed to relieve the nation of the wave of national pessimism over the prospects in Viet Nam." (UPI) also said these statements only increased the pessimism over the war.

But all these rattlings cannot hush the gun report of the P.L.A.F. in Loé Ninh Duc. To and other theories of operations in the South. Westmoreland, Peter Arnett said on Nov. 17 that the U.S. was facing a worse situation, that victory was no more in sight. Peter Arnett said the P.L.A.F. held the initiative in strategy and tactics and proved to be capable of conducting co-ordinated action on a nationwide scale. On Nov. 17, UPI said that the "Viet Cong" were not only making progress in the North but Viet Nam but were fighting and achieving rapidly good successes. Westmoreland said that the U.S. was "making progress as rapidly as possible" the reinforcements "groomed" him. But he was retorted by some senators that the U.S. objectives have been reached, why Americans generals would fight for more troops? That fact alone shows that the war would be lost.

## THE WAY OUT

THE severe setbacks suffered by the Americans in South and North Viet Nam are the surest proof that the confusion now prevailing in the U.S. The war has carried off a great number of American boys and the "great society" programme; it has prejudiced the interests of some capitalist groups in the U.S., especially the big arms aggression which hurts the conscience of the world's people. The Vietnamese never submit to violence and the war is more precious than independence and freedom."

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## LEIPZIG FILM WEEK

— Foreign Films on Viet Nam Awarded  
"Gold Dove" and "Silver Dove" Medals

— 3 Vietnamese Films Awarded Joris  
Ivens Prizes

THE "International Week of short-length and documentary films" Leipzig ended on November 25, 1967, G.D.R. News Agency (ADN) reported.

Most of the films dealt with the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression. They were warmly welcomed, particularly those of young Vietnamese filmmakers.

Hanoi on December 13 by the well-known Cuban film director Santiago Alvarez and *Boys and Girls* by the American film-director Jerry Stiller were awarded "Gold Dove" Medals.

The Vietnamese Village by film-makers from various

countries (Alain René, William Klein, Joris Ivens, Agnes Varda, Claude Lelouch, Jean Louis Godard) was awarded a "Silver Dove" Medal.

Three Vietnamese films *Men of Ham Rong* by Le Lam, *Frontier Post* by Tran and *Cu Chi Guerrillas* by the South Viet Nam Liberation Studio were awarded the Joris Ivens Prizes.

*Cu Chi Guerrillas* was also awarded a Special Prize by the G.D.R. League of Writers and Other Nations. Captain Le Van Bang, author of *Men of Ham Rong*, obtained a Special Prize from the International Union of Students.

SINCE the day when the American aggressors struck at the Ham Hong bridge (April 3, 1965) never have they lost so many planes as present. Within 20 days (November 5-25, 1967) the North Viet Nam army and people shot down 2,600 enemy planes, bringing to 2,600 the number of U.S. aircraft lost over the D.R.V.N.

An outstanding feature of these 20 days of brilliant exploits is the North Viet Nam army and people's relevant reply to the aggressors' barbarous escalation. Whenever the invaders came in they were fought back, whether by day or by night. The greater the number, the bigger their defeat. While Johnson, Westmoreland, Bunker, Komar... were frantically boasting of their imaginary victories before the people of Washington and stepping up their pressure against the people of the D.R.V.N. with no end of savage air raids, the North Viet Nam army and people grounded 56 enemy planes within four days (November 17-20) and captured many U.S. pilots. Hanoi, in particular, has proved worthy of being the heroic capital of a hero.

Wreckage of the AD-6 downed over Hai Phong on Nov. 25, 1967, the 2,600th plane lost by the U.S. in North Viet Nam

## NEWS IN BRIEF

SEPTEMBER 1967 was the month of fiercest U.S. attacks against Hai Phong port city. Nevertheless, production and scientific research work continued to develop vigorously and traffic was constantly kept open. In only 28 industrial establishments, the workers introduced over 1,000 innovations to improve techniques and rationalize production, and fulfilled over 2,000 quotas more than planned. "August 19" and "May 1st" factories turned out series of hammers and small planning machines for the district engineering plant. The "Three Responsibilities" team of women turners comprises 90 per cent of workers awarded the title of "High Efficiency Worker" fulfilled nearly 200 quotas above norm. The farm tool factories produced over 100,000 autumn implements for the coming Autumn harvest and Winter-Spring crop.

Even in the days when the enemy launched fiercest air raids, the peasants went to the ricefields to give them best care. In Vinh Bao and An Lao districts tens of thousands of youth worked on arid land which they had volunteered to turn into fertile fields. Thousands of hectares have been grown with vegetables in the villages along Highway 5 in An Lao district to cater for the townsfolk.

THE workers of the Red River and sea transport teams have overfulfilled the planned quotas in 30 jobs and increased efficiency from 21 to 30 per cent. During the "Anti-U.S. aggression week" and the "Week to make the U.S. aggressors regret their bloody crimes against the port city," the lorry drivers pulled more tows, increased the freight handled, thus surpassing the plan by 20 per cent. River transport exceeded the plan by from 20 to 52 per cent. Young Volunteers' Brigades 771, 772 and 773 repaired the roads damaged by U.S. bombs during 26 nights running to keep traffic moving. Nguyen Van Tuoc ensured safe ferry service during 7 air raids.

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"TO defeat the U.S. aggressors, liberate the South, defend the North and eventually achieve the peaceful reunification of the Fatherland," this watchword issued by President Ho Chi Minh has become of the greatest importance to every Vietnamese patriot set for himself. Be he in agriculture, handicrafts, industry, transport or trade, be he a physician, professor, teacher, artist, writer, journalist, politician or a member of the workers' or peasant militia, every Vietnamese is endeavouring to do more and better with each passing day so as to translate that determination into practical deeds. For he knows that the invaders who come from the other side of the Pacific cannot possibly be vanquished with mere words.

Our youth, who have been steeled in the crucible of the patriotic struggle against foreign aggressors, since the beginning of the war, are the cream of our nation. Ready to volunteer for the hardest, the most dangerous tasks, in the most exposed and the least comfortable places, they are boys and girls who have received revolutionary heritages as well as full admiration even those standing on our opponent's side. Nevertheless, our enemy, whose barbarity equals his blind stupidity, sticks to the belief that by decimating the masses and the destruction of our soil, he will eventually force our people to surrender. His crimes only arouse their hatred, the entire Vietnamese nation engages in a patriotic struggle to break the U.S. aggressors' belittles. We are trying to give our readers an idea of that spirit of our youth by relating what was going on in the course of the driving force covered by a Nhan Dan correspondent in a province north of Hanoi.

"SO LONG AS OUR LAND IS NOT FLEEDED FROM THE LAST YANKEE INVADER, YOU CAN'T MAKE ME GO HOME."

A group of lads were jostling one another in front of a type-written list stuck to a wooden board placed under a corrugated roof, at the entrance of the district army office. Each of them was searching out his name on the list of youngsters chosen for the present conscription. The "winners," beaming with joy, bowed their way out through the crowd, while the rest still riveted their eyes on the long piece of paper. Lam Doi, a slender boy of about 20, read the list through nobody knew how many times, running his forefinger under each line. Finally, he had to reconcile himself to a hard fact: for the fourth time he was ploughed. Utterly disappointed, he grew bold enough to rush upon a whirlwind into the office of the district army commander to know more about the request to enlist of a youth of the "Three Reddies" movement having reached the call-up age had been systematically turned down.

"You don't qualify" answered the officer, who added, "As you stated, you know that People's Armymen should be able to make long-often forced-marches, to carry heavy loads, and this, when necessary, on an empty stomach and by night time. In short, we have to choose, for the day, veterans of the Resistance and War, men with brass-feet, iron shoulders, horses' eyes (which never tire), and the stomach of a kamikaze (who can live without food)!"

Lam Doi walked out, his head bent, from the room. But he never forgot what his father had told him when he asked him leave to send out his request. "I experienced great deal of humiliations and sufferings in my life" said

the old peasant. "When a boy, I hired myself as a servant at a schoolmaster's in the hope of 'picking up some characters' and 'opening my eyes.' Three years later, I returned home a lame beggar, while the rest still riveted their eyes on the long piece of paper. Lam Doi, a slender boy of about 20, read the list through nobody knew how many times, running his forefinger under each line. Finally, he had to reconcile himself to a hard fact: for the fourth time he was ploughed. Utterly disappointed, he grew bold enough to rush upon a whirlwind into the office of the district army commander to know more about the request to enlist of a youth of the "Three Reddies" movement having reached the call-up age had been systematically turned down.

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country. On November 17 and 19 of this army and people gave a strong rebuttal by downing 21 American aircraft. The U.S. has vainly sought, and kept traffic through its centre losing momentum. It has maintained its usual activities, and has been carrying on production and technical revolution. To disperse in order to fight well and enduringly, to live and work in a way which fits war conditions, such are the factors contributing to the glorious feats achieved in these two days.

Another outstanding feature of these 20 days of splendid deeds is the performance of the North Viet Nam militia in downing U.S. jets with small firearms. Thus within 15 days (November 21) they grounded 21 American jets. If in October last the platoon of old militiamen in Hoang Hoa district (Thanh Hoa province) shot down two aircraft out of the sky, thus opening up a new possibility to U.S. plane hunting, that fortnight three militiamen's units in Quang Ninh district (Quang Binh province), Hoang Hoa and Ha Trung (Thanh Hoa province) and An Lao (Ha

together with Lam Doi and his lucky comrade celebrated the latter's enlistment.

"ANY YOUNG MAN OF OUR TIME WHO DOES NOT FIGHT AGAINST THE YANKS IS NOT A VIETNAMESE"

A unit of "rookies" was mustering at the entrance of Vinh Phuc province. The young soldiers in brand-new uniforms, their faces glowing with joy, around every corner, groups up and filled with pride their parents and co-villagers gathering for the occasion. The new recruits, dressed in a coat of a radiant but somewhat embarrassed lad clashed with the impeccable green uniforms. Why this growth to the regulations?

Kim Chung was native of Yen Phuc village, fathered by a teacher. He had formally asked to join Phuc

Phong) sent three planes biting the dust. This does not include the deed of the platoon of militiamen in Hau Loc district (Thanh Hoa province) which downed one F-4 early last month (November 2). In its attacks on North Viet Nam, the U.S. Air Force has met with a deep hatred and determination of the entire population to defeat the aggressors. No wonder that the American invaders are beaten off at any rating and with ever increasing use of ever weapon available. That is why, try as they may, they cannot escape punishment at the hands of their very skillful opponents.

Another outstanding feature of those 20 days is that the Yankee aggressors are soundly beaten not only in North Viet Nam but also in South Viet Nam. The battles of Phuoc Ninh and Phuoc Long in Bien Hoa province (November 1), of Cai Lay and Hau My in My Tho province (November 5 and 17), of Xoi Xien and Binh An in Rach Gia province, of Dao Tieng in

(Continued page 6)

uniforms available had been distributed, it was also decided that Kim Chung would stand in the ranks in his civvies.

"HALF OF MY FUTURE FEATS OF ARMS IN THE BATTLEFIELD WILL BE YOURS!"

VAN SAN served in a forest enterprise. A strongly-built lad and an outstanding worker with a good behaviour in all respects, he was sure that he would be a good soldier in the forthcoming conscription drive.

On that great day, with drum beating and flags flying all around, the youth were welcomed to the publication of the list of chosen volunteers. He could not believe that after carefully reading the list he had found his name. Beyond his upset, he went and saw the director of the village. "You've got to support a large family. That's why the responsible committee decided to postpone your enlistment."

Van San was not satisfied with the explanation and retorted, "It's unfair. Haven't you said yourself that to liberate our beloved Fatherland, to defend the South, you are prepared to go up at any moment? You, too, have a large family."

The director remained unshakable. A bright idea flashed in Van San's mind: why not ask his wife to intervene in his favour? Husband and wife then came to the director's office.

"Don't you realize that once Van San has gone, your task will be overwhelming? You'll have to supply your own food and wear, and you'll have to take care of your children's education. Apart from ensuring production you'll have to overfulfill the established norms. Those who remain here, you remember, have promised to share among themselves the jobs of those who have left. It's the reason why we have decided to keep your husband here."

"I'm quite aware of that, and together with my husband, envisaged all eventualities and found a solution to each of them," replied the young woman. "I've volunteered quite a time ago into the 'Three Responsibilities' movement and Kim Chung will fulfil my task. We're very grateful to the solicitude shown by the enterprise leadership, but do us the honour of letting my husband go!"

The day Van San joined his unit, he told his wife, as motion to his wife was seeing him to the bus. "Darling, half of my future feats of arms will be yours!"

HOANG TUAN NHA

"Ready to enlist, ready to do any job and ready to go anywhere to serve the Fatherland and the Revolution."

To assume, in the place of the absent husband, the responsibility of carrying on production work, educating children, and eventually defending the village and home against the enemy.

ON June 16, 1967, the women militia platoon of village X., Hau Loc district (Thanh Hoa province) which shot down one A-1J of the U.S. aggressors with 27 bullets of infantry guns. On August 8, nine militiamen of Binh An district in the same province brought

"Enemy planes!" Old Te reported.

"Stand ready!" Old Hop ordered.

As Old Te was all ears in his observation post Old Hop lifted a metal rod, ready to give the firing signal. He waited until the first enemy planes nose-dived within firing

## NEW EXPLOITS OF PEOPLE'S MILITIAWOMEN AND OLD MILITIAMEN OF THANH HOA PROVINCE

down another U.S. plane.

These exploits greatly inspired the Thanh Hoa people. The old militiamen of village H., Hoang Hoa district, were particularly eager to emulate the militiamen of Hau Loc and Tinh Gia. On October 14, this platoon shot down one U.S. jet fighter-bomber. This fired the entire village H. with enthusiasm.

Since then, the battleground of the old militiamen has not ceased to broaden and consolidate. They dug more communication trenches between the gun emplacements. Day and night, rain or shine, the old militiamen were never absent from their gun positions installed in the village. One must look at the ground pockmarked with craters of explosive bombs, rockets and steel-pellet bombs dropped by the Americans to see how force the test of strength between our old men and the U.S. air pirate was.

On October 24, U.S. planes came back over village H. The old militiamen had made all the preparations to "greet" the marauders with his greatest calmness and in the most orderly manner. As their poor sight prevented them from seeing from a long distance, they used their trained ears of former high sea fishermen. As in many previous times, Old Te pressed his ear against the trench wall. He could tell the rush of the waves from the pleasant sound of the wind among the fir trees and the metallic drone of an enemy plane.

range before shouting "Fire!" while striking a bit of iron rod hung to a post. All the guns boomed out at the same time. A plane of the AD-6 type was hit, belched fire and plummeted into the sea.

This made great news in village H. Everyone wanted to come and congratulate the old men. The best dishes of the home and the best pots of tea and plucked the fresh-cut betel leaves and areca-nuts were brought to their gun position. The old mothers and young women drew for them the best pots of tea and plucked the fresh-cut betel leaves and areca-nuts were brought to their gun position. The old mothers and young women drew for them the best pots of tea and plucked the fresh-cut betel leaves and areca-nuts were brought to their gun position.

THE news reached the women militia unit of village X., Hau Loc district, also in Thanh Hoa province. It rejoiced the young girls but at the same time incited them to shoot down the planes themselves. All of them engaged in intense training, the men handled the weapons, giving "green horns" as Hang and Ky.

The opportunity offered on November 2 when U.S. planes came to raid the village. Can, the platoon leader, had gone to a meeting. Mo, another young girl, had to take up the command while acting as observer.

A preliminary alert was sounded. All the machinegun muzzles immediately turned in the direction of the north-east. A flight of planes appeared in the blue sky and approached quickly. They made a cir-

cle over the emplacement. Mo stood immobile on the mound like statue. The command flag in her hand was also motionless. Nothing stirred at the gun emplacement except the gun barrels moving into position.

"Aim at the leading plane!" Mo ordered. The plane had already moved squarely in the range-finder. Like all the other girls in the platoon, May, the battery commander, followed the plane with knitted eyebrows, waiting for the decisive fraction of a second. The enemy planes fell into a single line to prepare for a bombing dive. The first plane then swooped down. The command flag in Mo's hand made a brisk movement. All the

machineguns blazed away at the diving craft at the same time. It belched dark smoke, tried to pull up but was already blazing. It impeded the gun emplacement except the gun barrels moving into position.

Thus, in the patriotic emulation between the old men's militia platoon of Hoang Hoa district and the women militia platoon of Hau Loc district, the score now is a 2 to 2 tie, both having shot down two marauding planes each.

The emulation movement among the militia units to down U.S. planes with infantry guns is gathering momentum and has become a widespread movement in North Viet Nam.

An A-1, battery of Hai Phong which has contributed to the downing of the 2,600th U.S. plane on Nov. 25, 1967





# ■ A FLOATING BASE OF U.S. NAVY BLOWN UP, 8 LCTs AND A BIG REPAIR-SHOP VESSEL SUNK OR SET AFIRE 3 Km SOUTHEAST OF BEN TRE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL (NIGHT OF NOV. 23)

THE great battles which took place in Loc Ninh late in October spread to Duc Tho area in the Western High Plateaux until mid-November, *Gia Phung* Press Agency reported. Since then major engagements followed one another from the southernmost part of Trung Bo to the Nam Bo delta.

On November 17, 1967 the P.L.A.F. shelled Ban Me Thuot military airfield, 250 km northeast of Saigon. This airfield lies on Highway 14, near Highway 21 which runs to the coast: 27 aircraft, 3 cannons and 2 armoured cars were destroyed, 1 petrol depot set afire, 1 ammunition dump blown up, 60 enemy troops (among them 50 U.S.) killed or wounded.

Prior to this operation, on the night of November 3, the P.L.A.F. had struck at one artillery position at Drang, 40 km east-northeast of Ban Me Thuot, on Highway 14 which leads to Kon Tum town. 1 U.S. infantry company was wiped out and 1 U.S. artillery company belonging to Battal-

ion 1, Brigade 2, Infantry Division 4, decimated. Besides, 2 cannons, 2 armoured cars and 2 helicopters were destroyed, 1 storage of 105mm shells blown up and 1 petrol tank set ablaze.

To the south, along Highway 20, which links Da Nang to Saigon, on November 13, in 3 ambushes near Diring the P.L.A.F. knocked out 2 companies and 2 platoons of "civil guards," 1 armoured car, 1 platoon of 105mm guns and 1 platoon of militiamen. The next day (Nov. 14), the enemy flew 25 sorties of helicopters to land troops on Highway 20. But the people's fighters neatly wiped out 2 puppet companies of Battalion 4, Regiment 45, along with the operational headquarters of the battalion.

In particular, in the theatre of operations north of Saigon, after the battle of Loc Ninh (ending November 2), and the shelling of U.S. bases at Dau Tieng (night of November 6), Phuoc Binh, Phuoc Long (night of November 12), on the morning

of November 24, the P.L.A.F. completely wiped out puppet Battalion 2, Regiment 48, Division 4, at Tan Loi bridge, about 35 km north-northeast of Saigon while the latter were striving to ease the pressure on Highway 16 and Tan Uyen town.

One more important engagement broke out on the night of November 2 in the Hum Luong estuary, 3 km southeast of Ben Tre town (about 70 km southwest of Saigon). The people's fighters sank or heavily damaged 8 landing craft. Moreover,

(Continued page 6)



A P.L.A.F. unit which has taken part in many attacks against U.S. airfields

ON THE THRESHOLD OF 1967 WINTER — 1968 SPRING CAMPAIGN

## AT THE GATES OF SAIGON LONG AN PEOPLE AND ARMY STRENGTHEN THEIR CONTROL OVER THE BATTLEFIELD

an operation waged by a U.S. battalion and a puppet company on October 3, in Long Hau area, about 15 kilometres south of Saigon. On October 4, the People's Liberation Armed Forces violently attacked 2 puppet Commando companies billeted, 40 kilometres west-northwest of Saigon to carry out "pacification" task. The P.L.A.F. wiped out 200 enemy troops.

### P.L.A.F. FIRST BLOW

ON October 12, 1967, The Long An people and army attacked, in 12 important positions including those of a U.S. artillery battalion, one kilometre from Ben Luc township, of one puppet battalion at Go Den, the Loc Giang position and Ben Luc township.

At the U.S. artillery battalion position, the P.L.A.F.

virtually wiped out the defending unit, completely destroyed 10 heavy guns, 38 military vehicles and 52 barracks.

At Go Den, the P.L.A.F. wiped out nearly 3 companies of Battalion 4, Regiment 50, puppet Division 25, completely wiped out the command staff, causing heavy losses to a "pacification" team and cruel agents.

Within only one day, the Long An people and army killed, wounded or captured over 550 enemy troops, destroyed 12 heavy guns and 42 military vehicles.

On the night of October 15, the guerrillas completely destroyed 3 armoured cars in an ambush on Highway 4 and P.L.A.F. artillery killed many enemy officers and soldiers in

a raid on the headquarters of puppet Infantry Division 25 at Duc Hoa, 35 kilometres west-northwest of Saigon.

On October 16, the Long An people and army attacked again 7 enemy positions; at the headquarters of puppet Infantry Division 25, they blew up a dozen barracks, destroyed almost all the radio installations, wiped out nearly 100 puppet officers, shot down 2 L-19 reconnaissance planes, destroyed a petrol dump and an ammunition storage.

At the same time, the people in Duc Hoa township rose up to punish cruel agents and overpower the puppet authorities.

### P.L.A.F. SECOND BLOW

CARRIED forward by their successes, the P.L.A.F. continued

attacking the enemy entrenched in their bases.

On the night of October 26, the P.L.A.F. fiercely pounded the heart of Cho Lon city. The signal centre was hit: nearly 100 U.S. officers and technicians were wiped out, its equipment and machines heavily damaged—76 billets blown up. P.L.A.F. artillery also shelled the puppet paratroop battalion position 8 km from Cho Lon city, wiping out over 40 enemy troops.

On the night of October 28, the P.L.A.F. stormed the Loc Giang position for the second time and 7 other positions on the road from Loc Giang to Hau Nghia and Trang Bang.

At Loc Giang position, 2 puppet companies and the command staff of Ranger

Battalion 34 was completely put out of action, 300 U.S. and puppet troops were wiped out in the 7 above-said positions.

All in all, the P.L.A.F. wiped out over 2,000 enemy troops including over 400 U.S. officers, technicians and artillerymen. They also shot down or destroyed on the ground 18 aircraft, destroyed 18 heavy guns and over 50 military vehicles. Thus in October 1967 alone, the Long An people and army inflicted repeated defeats on the enemy near Saigon.

It was patent that the "pacification" of key areas had failed. Moreover the P.L.A.F. victories irrefutably proved that the initiative and the offensive were firmly in the hands of the Long An people and army.